

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

VOL. III.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1822.

No. 140.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
BY DENNIS HEARTT,  
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE  
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

## CORN.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 100 barrels of corn. He will give two dollars and fifty cents per barrel in discount to those that are indebted to him.

He also wishes to purchase thirty bushels of good wheat.

J. S. Smith.

Hillsborough, October 7. 39-4w

## STRAYED,

FROM Hillsborough on Thursday the 3d inst. a small roan mare, four or five years old, flax mane and tail, and a star in her forehead; tail has lately been split on her right side, and it is probable some yet remains. A reasonable compensation will be given to any person who will return said mare to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found.

Joseph Baker.

Hawfields, Oct. 7. 39-3w

## LOST.

IN Hillsborough, on the evening of the 3d inst. a note of hand for sixteen dollars, drawn by William Leathers in favor of the subscriber. All persons are hereby forewarned trading for said note, and the said William Leathers in paying the same to any person but myself, as no transfer of the same has ever been made by me.

George Clinton.

Orange county, Oct. 4. 38-3w

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Hillsborough, N. C., Oct. 1, 1822.

A  
Wm. Armstrong,  
Col. Asle,  
George Anderson,  
Thomas Armstrong.  
B  
Miss Sarah Bryan,  
A. B. Bruce,  
J. H. Bruce,  
W. H. Bowers,  
George S. Bettner,  
Wm. Bradshaw,  
Margarets J. Biglow,  
George E. Badger,  
John Brown,  
Wm. Brinkley,  
Mrs. F. Butler,  
Thomas Brooks,  
Christopher Barber,  
Green Bowers,  
Henry B. Burger,  
Gabriel Barber.  
C  
Duncan Cameron,  
Miss Ezra Cloud,  
Ephraim Cook,  
Thomas Clancy, 2  
Wm. Chalce,  
Wm. M. Campbell,  
M. Chester,  
John R. Cummings,  
Clerk of the Superior  
Court,  
Robert G. Cumming,  
Wm. C. Christmas,  
Soliman Gates,  
George Gack,  
Margaret Cole,  
John Harrington,  
John Correll,  
John Courtney.  
D  
Post M. Dillardsville,  
Wm. Dillard,  
Zachariah Dickey,  
Anderson Durkin,  
Wm. M. Dillard,  
Mathew Dacham.  
E  
Richard Freeman,  
Susannah Faust,  
John Flinton,  
Rev. Frederick Fonville.  
F  
Calvin Graves,  
Andrew Grey,  
Master R. Grove.  
H  
Robert Hastings,  
James Hastings,  
Wm. Hutchens,  
Harriet Hobbs,  
Wm. R. Herndon,  
Thomas Hutchens,  
Morgan Hart,  
Thomas Holloway,  
Betsey Hall,  
Macy Hayes.  
J  
Isaac Jackson,  
George R. Jordan,  
Stephen Justice.  
Y  
R. L. Cook, P. M.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Chapel-Hill, N. C., October 1, 1822.

B  
Daniel Booth,  
Samuel Brewer,  
Christopher Barber.  
C  
James Craig, sen.  
Rev. Joseph Caldwell,  
John G. Chalmers, 2  
D  
Richard Davis.  
E  
Samuel Evans.  
G  
Samuel Garrard.  
H  
William G. Hill.  
J  
Lee Johnston.  
K  
B. Kittrell, esq.  
L  
Thomas Lynch.  
M  
H. Thomson, P. M.  
Chapel Hill, Oct. 2

39-

State of North-Carolina,  
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
August Term, 1822.

John Bruce  
vs.  
Herndon Haralson  
jr.

Original attachment.  
Levied on one pair shovels and tongs, as pointed out by Mr. John Bruce, the plaintiff in this case.

I T appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Herndon Haralson, is not an inhabitant of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for two months, that unless the said Josiah W. Baldridge be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test. John Taylor, Clerk

Price adv. \$3 50 36-2m

## Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber a negro man named CEAR, formerly the property of Mrs. Stridwick; he is about fifty-five years of age, six feet high, stout and well made; he is inclined to be bald on the head, and perhaps has lost some of his front teeth; he is humble and somewhat insinuating in his manners, and will no doubt endeavor to pass for a free man, and perhaps his papers to that effect. Cear's complexion is a dark mulatto. It is expected that he is in or near the vicinity of Hillsborough. Ten dollars reward will be given to any person who may apprehend and confine said negro in any jail in the state.

Geo. H. McMillan:

Sout. Washington, Aug. 10. 33-5w

Printing neatly executed.  
AT THIS OFFICE.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold, on Monday the 21st day of October next, at the court-house in Hillsborough, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon for the years 1819 and 1820, and cost of advertising, &c. to wit:

No.	Acres	Situation.	By whom given in.	For what year due.
100	Travis creek,	William Bailey,	-	1820
9	D. Creek,	Samuel Brasley,	-	1820
66	do.	Richard Browning,	-	1819 and 1820
105	Tordon creek,	Jesse Bowers,	-	1820
67	Raw river,	James Coats's heirs,	-	1820
100	T. a. is creek,	Frederick Levi, or Love,	-	1820
242	Stoney creek,	Elizabeth Lackey,	-	1820
10	Travis creek,	Michael Lucy,	-	1820
100	John creek,	Alexander Melrose;	-	1819
142	Djoming Murray,	James Petegrew,	-	1819
11	do.	John Arnold,	-	1819
58	do.	William Bradford,	-	1819 and 1820
50	do.	for Douglass's heirs,	-	1819 and 1820
218	do.	John Bowls,	-	1820
109	do.	James Cobet,	-	1820
724	do.	John Daley, sen.	-	1820
145	do.	John Freeman,	-	1820
160	do.	Moss's Falkner,	-	1820
150	do.	Jacob Higgins,	-	1819 and 1820
60	do.	Tapley Horne,	-	1820
75	do.	Archibald Hamilton,	-	1820
300	do.	Elizabeth King,	-	1820
563	do.	John Keeler,	-	1820
64	do.	Nathaniel Mann,	-	1820
71	do.	George Pendleton,	-	1820
202	do.	Robert Hu.,	-	1820
94	do.	Bershaby Roberts,	-	1820
100	do.	John Rasone,	-	1820
164	do.	Thomas Stephens,	-	1819
167	do.	George Smith, by T. Lynch,	-	1820
33	do.	Sarah Smith,	-	1820
118	do.	Thomas Slade,	-	1820
100	do.	John Walton,	-	1820
150	do.	Willie Whitehart,	-	1819 and 1820
1	do.	Kenth Anderson,	-	1820
114	do.	Samuel Cole, adm. on Dogherty's estate,	-	1819
665	do.	John Collins of Enoch,	-	1819
50	do.	Mima Ellis,	-	1820
200	do.	John Hall of Thomas,	-	1820
730	do.	James Jackson, sen.	-	1819
510	do.	do.	-	1820
1734	Waters of Hyco,	James Keeling for father, self, and William,	1819 and 1820	1820
220	Adjoining Strayhorn,	Elizabeth Scarlett,	-	1820
108	Waters of Eno,	Patsy Taylor,	-	1820
100	do.	William Chisenhall,	-	1820
274	Little River,	William Carrington,	-	1820
300	Flat River,	Benjamin Carrington,	-	1820
98	Eno,	Jesse James,	-	1820
70	do.	Paul Kinion,	-	1820
150	do.	William McFarlin,	-	1820
103	do.	Mary Scarlett (by Nancy),	-	1820
250	Varnells Creek,	Thomas Smith's heirs,	-	1820
1082	Haw river & Rock creek,	Francis Norman,	-	1819 and 1820
30	Watson's creek,	John Sharp,	-	1819 and 1820
40	Travis creek,	Jonathan Wanick,	-	1819 and 1820
		Jacob Noah,	-	1819 and 1820

Thomas Clancy, Late Sheriff.

38-8w

August 26.

## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the large and convenient dwelling house and lot where he now lives, in the town of Hillsborough. The lot contains an acre of ground. The house contains eight rooms, well finished, with a large parlor room; adjoining the house is a dining room, 30 by 16 feet, well finished. The other improvements on the lot are a kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, carriage house, &c. and a well of excellent water within a few feet of the kitchen door. It would form an eligible situation for a large family, or any person disposed to keep a private boarding house.

The terms will be accommodating. Any application by mail, for further and more particular information, will be attended to without delay.

John Witherspoon.

July 16. 27-1f

## Take this friendly notice.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber as administrators of William Walker, deceased, or for medical services, will call upon Col. J. Allison, before the 25th of October next, if they wish to save cost, for after that date they must expect a hint from him, for which they will have to pay from forty cents to one dollar. Those having claims against said Walker must present them as the law directs, or this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

J. A. Mebane.

Sept. 20. 37-4w

## ALEXANDER & HARRISON.

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at \$16 00 cash. Plated Gig Harness, 40 00. Common ditto, 25 00. Plated Carriage Harness, elegant, 35 00. Common ditto, 55 00. Breech Bands, by the pair, 8 50. Blind Bridles, 2 25.

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr. Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100-4f

## D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

in which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the Christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote Christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the Christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of Christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favored country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means it is not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing Christians which would urge them to still greater exertions! For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of Christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a Christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the

## Foreign Intelligence.

### Latest from Europe.

New York, October 4.

By the arrival of the fast sailing ship *Panthea*, capt. Bennett, in 32 days from Liverpool, advices have been received from that port to the 1st of September. The *Panthea* has been only 70 days from this port, and was engaged by the proprietors of the old line, to take the place of the *Liverpool*, which was lost; the intelligence of that disaster having reached Liverpool.

The Greeks—Splendid Victory over the Turks.

We rejoice to find, that our anticipations as to the triumphs of this gallant people over their barbarian oppressors, are likely to be more speedily realized than we at first expected.—*Thermopylae* has again witnessed a splendid victory, in which the true courage of Spartans was conspicuously displayed, and a terrible blow given by the hands of free-men to that sanguinary despotism, which has been too long tolerated in Europe by the "legitimates." It was on the 8th July, as appears by accounts from Constantinople, that this great battle was fought. The Turkish forces, commanded by Chourashid Pacha, had previously formed a junction with the troops of the Pachas of Negropont, Larissa, and Janina. These combined armies, amounting to 70,000 men, engaged the Greeks, on the 7th of July, and seem on that day to have repulsed the patriots. On the following day, however, the Greeks led on by Odysseus, Ipsilanti, Normann, and Buzzaris, attacked the Mussulmen, whom they totally defeated, with the loss of fifty thousand men, including three Pachas, who were made prisoners. So complete was the victory, that of the great body of Turkish troops brought into action, Chourashid Pacha was only able to rally 4000 of them, with which he fled from the field of battle. The number of the Greeks engaged is not mentioned; but their loss is estimated at 18,000. They are said to have been principally indebted for their success to an ambuscade, and to the want of discipline in the enemy. But it might have been stated with great truth, that they triumphed because every one of them was animated by the spirit of liberty, and fought for their individual rights; whereas, their opponents were hurried on by blind zeal, and contended in a cause in which they participated only as the hirelings of a slavish and barbarous policy, that existed by rapine, and trampled on the most sacred rights of humanity. It is impossible that a battle so decisive should not produce the most beneficial result to the conquerors. The consternation which the destruction of part of their fleet lately created at Constantinople, may enable us to form some idea of what will be the general feeling there when the intelligence arrives of this new and terrible disaster.

Amidst the pleasure which we feel at contemplating the prosperous state of the affairs of Greece, we derive no inconsiderable gratification from the circumstance, that they owe this entirely to their own efforts; and that, while we looked in vain for assistance from the emperor Alexander, and regretted the covert aid which other powers were seemingly lending the enemies of truth and justice, the Greeks have accomplished their deliverance by their own patriotic exertions.

A report is stated to have been brought to Toulon, by two French vessels, that the Turks had defeated the Greeks at Thermopylae, taken possession of Thebes, and approached Athens; and in consequence of this intelligence reaching the latter place, the Greeks massacred six hundred Turks, the remnant of the garrison of Athens, which they had promised to spare.—Three hundred women and children it is added, who had escaped on board the French vessels, had arrived at Toulon. The circumstantial details of the total overthrow of the Turkish army, refutes that part of the statement which speaks of the defeat of the Greeks. We are therefore inclined to think that the account of the massacre will turn out to be equally incorrect.

### SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid to the 15th of August, state, that the trial of the royal rebel guards was progressing, and that one of them, a lieut. Goiffer, had been found guilty, and condemned to death. The consort of the "beloved" Ferdinand had been sick; and before the departure of the courier, she was so apprehension of her life, that she had demanded the

vicarious. The king himself is represented in some of the papers, as a captive in his palace.

The London Courier contradicts the rumor of an attempt to assassinate the king of Sweden. There was not the slightest truth in the report.

The festival of the restoration of Louis XVIII. to the throne of France, was celebrated at Paris with great pomp and parade.

By a count from Vienna to the 4th of Aug. it appears that the emperor Alexander was expected there between the 13th and 20th September. The king of Prussia would arrive there about the same time. It was supposed that they would remain there a short time, and then proceed to Verona, where the congress would meet.

The king of Naples had reorganized his armies which were disengaged on the Austrian invasion in 1821.

The English ambassador at the court of Persia, is stated in the Paris papers, to have demanded his passports and left that residence.

Splendid preparations were making in London, for the funeral of the marquis of Londonderry, whose interment was to take place on the 21st August in Westminster Abbey. The funeral was to be of a private nature, and his majesty's ministers were to attend, but not in their public capacity. The following is the inscription on the coffin plate:

"The Most Honourable Robert Marquis of Londonderry, Earl of Londonderry, Viscount Castlereagh, Baron Londonderry in Ireland, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and his principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—Born June 18th, 1769. Died August 12, 1822."

Two Russian frigates, which were fitted out three years ago by the government, to make a voyage round the world, had returned to Europe, having accomplished the object of their voyage.

A visit which it is said the European Alexander is about to pay the Pope, gives serious occupation to European news hunters.

### GREECE.

A spirited proclamation has been issued by the Greeks of the Eastern Provinces, who have shaken off the Turkish yoke, to their countrymen scattered through Europe. The affairs of this long oppressed people continues to strengthen, and it is confidently announced, that the insurrection is decided at every point in favour of the Christians at Macedonia. The chiefs of that province have assembled a great number of men under the independent standard. The enthusiasm in favour of these people, so prevalent throughout Europe, has been strengthened by their heroic successes, and by the unconquerable firmness and vigorous alacrity with which they prosecute the war. An Augsburg article anticipates, that the successes of the Helleneans will have great weight in congress in urging their political existence as an Independent State; and the same sentiment is at work in their favour from Frankfort. The pacific sentiments of the courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna have not been changed as yet; but this does not prevent people from hoping that a serious and powerful mediation will yet be obtained for the Greeks.

### TURKEY.

After the close of the fast of Ramadan, the Janissaries appear to have broken out in open revolt at Constantinople, and to have pillaged all the houses of the Greeks and Franks. Several Musselmen whom they suspected of favouring opposite views, fell victims to the sanguinary dispositions of these barbarians.

The Jews in particular are stated to have been the objects of their cruelty on this occasion; and all the female Christians that they could find, were either violated, or dragged to the public market and sold as slaves. The plan of the Janissaries is stated to have been, to obtain possession of the Grand Vizier's palace, and afterwards proceed to the Seraglio; and it is not doubted they would have succeeded, and effected a revolution, had not the Asiatic troops been called in by the government to suppress them. In the attack which followed, 200 of the rebels were killed in the streets, and several thousands were afterwards executed; and others sent into exile. The prison ships, when the last accounts came away, filled with prisoners awaiting their sentence.—The usual mode of cutting off the head, taking too much time, those who were condemned to death were despatched by tying several together, and throwing them into the sea.

A new state of things is thus presented to our view by this revolt, which is likely to be productive of the most important consequences.—Formerly, the Janissaries were everything at Constantinople. They were the body guard of the Sultan, and the instruments of all his projects. With them, he was considered invincible; without them, his power was a mere shadow.—The calling in of the Asiatic forces, and the events which followed, must have greatly weakened their influence; while it shows that the Sultan has secretly resolved to render himself independent of them. The Janissaries themselves, appear indeed to have been apprehensive of something of this sort, from the circumstance of the Sultan holding private councils, without their being called in, as formerly, to

give their advice; hence, the revolt which took place. It is stated, that the policy pursued by the Turkish government on this occasion, was instigated by lord Strangford and the other ministers of foreign powers at Constantinople. Whatever may be in this, a new era seems to have commenced in the Turkish affairs, which, considering the immense power of the Janissaries, and the hatred they bear to all having the name of christian, is likely to be productive of much bloodshed, without any benefit to the cause of humanity; for whether the Asiatic troops, or the Janissaries possess the ascendancy, we see no reasons to be here that the government will be less pernicious, or more disposed to regard the rights of man, from a mere change of its instruments, or a closer adherence to formerly to the diplomacy of European cabinets.

An article from the Danube dated the 4th of August, speaks in rather a mysterious manner of the affairs of "the East and West," which are said "at present equally to engage the attention of the European cabinets;" and states, as a report, "that a new revolution at Constantinople has been prevented with great difficulty; but the state of affairs is very critical, that if the news of such a revolution should come, it would not be unexpected, or cause any surprise." Advices are also said to have been received at Odessa, that after an extraordinary council of all the Grandees of the Ottoman empire, the Reis Effendi had delivered to the English and Austrian ministers, a note of high importance; the contents of which, was supposed to be of a nature calculated to put an end to the uncertainty which has long prevailed respecting the affairs of the east.

On examination of our French Journals, we find, says the New York Gazette, an account in the Havre paper of the 17th of August, of a public dinner given to the Baron Hyde de Neuville, at the Exchange on the 15th. The number of subscribers was 58. Among the guests were the Suy Perfect, the chief of marine, the inspector of customs, and the U. S. vice consul.—The Exchange Room was transformed into a Banquet Hall at twenty-four hours notice, and was decorated with the French and American flags united. The bust of the king was placed in the arcade in the centre, giving the appearance of a father presiding in his family at the re-union of his children.

The mayor, as president of the chamber of commerce, the president of the tribunal of commerce, and managers appointed by the subscribers, did the honors of the table.

After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drunk:

The king.

The president of the United States.

To the happy establishment of the direct commercial relations between the two nations.

Peace and commerce.

Baron Hyde de Neuville, the negotiator of the treaty.

After this toast the Baron rose and made the following address:—

"GENTLEMEN—Having terminated the mission with which the king has deigned to intrust me, and now ready to render him account, it is very grateful to my feelings to receive so flattering a testimony of good will in a city of the kingdom, which so eminently contributes by its industry to the national prosperity.

"I dare not flatter myself, gentlemen, that I have always met the views of commerce and navigation; the noble and powerful resources of riches, force and the glory of empires; but this I can assure you, that I have neglected nothing in the defence and conciliation of these interests.

"Neither have I neglected any thing (and I received my instructions from the king himself) in hastening to conciliate, in the most equitable manner, the interests of two nations which love and esteem each other, and are united, and wish to remain so.

"Yes, Gentlemen, the Americans love us; they rejoice with the joy of friends (it would give me pleasure to repeat expressions I have heard) in the actual prosperity of France.—Let us, with the same cordiality, rejoice in theirs, and pray that the stately union may ever exist between two people who neither have nor can have any true cause of misunderstanding, and who are connected by mutual interest.

"This union, so desirable and so much desired by the intelligent of the two countries, cannot but turn to the advantage of all nations, in aiding in the maintenance of the peace of the world, and the strengthening of a principle, of which all governments cannot but recognise the importance, which all liberal and generous minds should watch and defend—that of the liberty of the seas.

"Accept, gentlemen, the expression of my gratitude, and permit me to offer you the following toast:

"The city of Havre, one of the most flourishing cities in the beautiful and powerful kingdom of France.—She must increase in prosperity under so enlightened and wise a monarch, who appreciates and has the disposition to encourage and restore national navigation.

This sentiment was listened to with

attention, and received the unanimous plaudits of the company.

The Baron set out the next day for Paris.

### FROM CALCUTTA.

By the brig *Charles*, from Calcutta, we have received, says the Boston Palladium, papers to the 30th April. It was reported the Mauritius island was to be restored to the French by the English in exchange for Corse.

A fire at Surat destroyed 4000 huts, and property to the amount of 40 lacs.

The cholera morbus has made its appearance again in India.

On the king's birth day a number of persons were liberated at Calcutta, some of whom had been 30 years in confinement.

The establishment of Telegraphs in India has been commended.

It is determined in the East Indies to restore some old canals, and make new ones. One of the former is one hundred and fifty miles long. The Delhi Canal is 180 miles in length.

There are now we believe two Bengalee News Papers published in Calcutta, under the management of learned natives, one a rank Whig, we understand, and the other an ultra-Tory! and a new paper (on the popular side) has this morning made its appearance in the Bindostany language.

### FORM BRAZIL.

Translated for the New York Evening Post, from the Rio Janeiro Gazette of Aug. 7.

The dignity and power of Regent of this vast empire, that the king my august father had granted to me, having been confirmed to me by the unanimous consent and spontaneous will of the people of Brazil, a dignity, of which the Cortes of Lisbon without any of the deputies of Brazil being heard, have dared to deprive me, as is notorious; and I having, moreover, accepted the title and duties of perpetual defender of this kingdom, that the same people have so generously and loyally conferred upon me; in obedience therefore to my sacred duties, and in gratitude for so much love and fidelity, which call upon me to take all the measures indispensable to the salvation of this greatest part of the Portuguese monarchy that has been confided to me, and whose rights I have sworn to preserve uninjured by any attack; and inasmuch as the cortes of Lisbon continue in the same erroneous and evidently unjust system of re-colonizing Brazil, even by force of arms; notwithstanding she has already proclaimed her political independence, and has gone so far as that there is already convened, by my royal decree of the 3rd of June last past, a general constituent and legislative assembly, at the request of all the chambers, thus proceeding with a formality that did not take place in Portugal, where the convening of the congress was originally only an act of secret and factious clubs; and I also considering his majesty the king Don John the sixth, of whose name and authority the cortes endeavour to avail themselves, for their own sinister purposes, as a prisoner in that kingdom, without any will of his own, and without that liberty of action that is given to the executive Power in constitutional monarchies: I command, having first heard my council of state, all the provincial juntas of government, generals, military commanders, and all the constituted authorities, to whom the execution of this decree may appertain, as follows:

1. That all and whatever troops, that shall be sent from Portugal or elsewhere to Brazil without my previous consent, upon whatever pretext, be reputed enemies, together with all the crews and marines belonging to the vessels in which they may be transported or from which they may endeavour to land; but without interruption to the commercial and friendly relations between both kingdoms, for the preservation of the political union that I greatly desire to maintain.

2. That if they shall arrive peacefully they immediately return, remaining on board and without communication until they shall be furnished with the provisions and supplies necessary for their voyage back.

3. That in case the said troops shall not choose to obey these orders, and shall dare to land, they be driven back by force of arms, by all the military forces of the first and second line, and if necessary by the people en masse, putting in execution, if it shall be required, all possible means to burn the vessels, and to sink the boats in which the troops may attempt to land.

4. That if notwithstanding all these efforts it shall happen, that the troops got possession of any port, or part of the coast of Brazil, all the inhabitants retire towards the centre, carrying into the woods and mountains, all the provisions and cattle, that could be useful to them, and the troops of the country shall carry against them a cruel war of posts and guerrillas, (carefully avoiding general actions) until it be freed from the enemy.

5. That it be the duty of all the competent military and civil authorities,

to fortify all the ports of Brazil, in which such disembarkations can be made, under the most strict and severe responsibility.

VI. That if in any of the provinces of Brazil, it shall happen that there are not the munitions and stores necessary for these fortifications, the same authorities above mentioned shall immediately represent to this court what are necessary, that they may be furnished from hence or give immediate information to the nearest province, which shall be obliged to give them all the assistance necessary for the proper discharge of such important duties. The civil and military authorities, to whom appertain the execution of this royal decree, are to fulfil and cause to be fulfilled, with all due zeal, energy and promptitude, under the responsibility of being guilty of high treason, if they should fail so to do. Palace of Rio de Janeiro, the first of August one thousand eight hundred and twenty two.

By his royal highness the Prince Regent.

Luiz Pereira, da Nobrega de Souza Cantinho.

## HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, October 16.

Melancholy Accident.—On the evening of the 8th inst. at the conclusion of a corn husking in the neighbourhood of Lindsay's store, in this county, some boys commenced playing in the husks. Thomas Marshall, a youth of about eighteen years of age, full of life and activity, bantered another lad to hold him down in the husks; he then laid down, and the other fixed himself upon him. He made two efforts to rise with the other upon him, then said he gave up, and the other got off; but Marshall spoke not nor did he rise again; he expired in a few minutes. It is believed that in the scuffle a blood vessel broke.

Raleigh, Oct. 11.

Our Superior Court adjourned on Saturday last. The case of Hains, it was expected, would have been tried on Friday, but a continuance was granted on account of the absence of a material witness for the prisoner.—He is to be removed to the jail at Hillsborough for safe keeping, as our jail is about to undergo extensive repairs.

### ORDINATION.

The Rev. Hugh Wilson was ordained on Saturday, the 14th of Sept. at Statesville, N. C. by the presbytery of Concord, to the holy work of the Christian ministry. The Rev. J. M. Wilson, of Mecklenburg county, preached the ordination sermon, from Acts, xxvi. 18; and the Rev. James M'Ree, D. D. offered the consecrating prayer, and gave the charge.

Mr. Wilson is a native of Iredell county, and a son of the Rev. Dr. L. F. Wilson, who was for many years an able, devoted, and successful minister of the New Testament in this part of the Lord's vineyard. His memory is still dear to the church which enjoyed his ministrations. Mr. Hugh Wilson received his classical and theological education at Princeton, and is destined to the mission among the Chickasaws, in the state of Mississippi, established by the synod of South-Carolina and Georgia.

A variety of circumstances united to give this transaction peculiar interest and solemnity. It is the first ordination of a missionary to the unevangelized parts of the world, that has ever taken place in North Carolina. The subject of foreign missions, which has for some years excited so much interest, engaged so many prayers and liberalities of the pious in its favour in almost every part of the Christian world, has not, unhappily, till within a very short period, attracted much notice in this part of the country. A numerous, intelligent and highly respectable audience collected from the surrounding country, to the distance of 15 or 20 miles, to witness this solemn transaction.

Mr. Wilson and his wife, we understand, will leave this region early in October for the field of his future labours. In Tennessee, he is to be joined by a sister. Several subscription papers are in circulation to raise money for the support of the mission for which Mr. W. is designed. We doubt not but a considerable sum will be collected in this vicinity for this benevolent object.

How much better to employ a small part of our property in sending the blessings of Christianity and civilization to the Indians, than to expend millions in exterminating them! In this respect, the general government is, in our opinion, acting the part of wise statesmen, and distinguished philanthropists.

Western Carolinian.

From the Charleston Courier.

### DREADFUL HURRICANE.

Charleston was visited on Friday night by a most tremendous Hurricane, or Tornado, which spread desolation through the city.—For some days previous, the unsettled state of the weather had evidently foretold a storm. In the early part of that evening, it was nearly calm, with light rain. About 10 o'clock, a breeze

sprung up at N. E. which had increased, by 11, to a pretty heavy blow. At 12, it had assumed the desolating power of a West India Hurricane, and 6 o'clock was at its extreme height—having come round, by the north, from N. E. to N. W. at which latter point we encountered its greatest fury. Shortly after 2 o'clock, it began to abate in violence, and by 3, was again a perfect calm.

The loss of property by this disaster has been very great—here is scarcely a house which has escaped without injury; many having been entirely unroofed.—Several wooden houses, sundry sheds, carriage-houses, and fences, besides numerous chimneys, were blown down;—most of the ornamental and fruit trees, were prostrated with the ground.—Goods and merchandise of every description, and to an incalculable amount, have been partially damaged, or entirely ruined, in the stores which were unroofed.—It is, however, impossible to form any thing like a correct estimate of the value of property thus injured or destroyed. The destruction in window-glass, is immense. The rain poured down incessantly during the continuance of the gale.

There were many hair-breadth escapes from the falling of chimneys, which, in several instances, went down through the roofs, and filled bed-chambers, &c. with masses of bricks.

The havoc occasioned by this tremendous visitation in the city, is without a parallel in the memory of our oldest inhabitants. The tornado which passed over a part of it, in the year 1811, was perhaps of equal, or even greater violence; but its effects were then confined to a very narrow limit, while the desolation on this occasion, is extended to every part of the city and suburbs.

But, the most melancholy part of our duty, on this heart rending occasion, remains to be performed—many valuable lives have been lost—some by the falling of houses, and others on board the shipping and small craft in the harbor. Reports are various, as to the losses in the harbor, but we cannot enumerate them all—such deaths as have come to our knowledge, are mentioned.

The new wooden house of Mr. J. Laval, in Hampstead, near Cooper's river, was blown over, and dreadful to relate, Mrs. Laval, with two of her children, Mr. John Wilson, (butcher) and two negro servants, were instantly killed, or died soon after being extricated from the ruins. Mr. Laval himself, and two other of his children, were much bruised.—Mrs. Lava, and her little ones, were buried yesterday.

The awful fate of Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Middleton, is the subject of universal regret and commiseration. The latter perished in flying for safety to a neighboring house. The alarm being given that the house was falling, she rushed out, in company with her husband, and a little girl of not more than nine or ten years of age; a terrible blast of wind soon separated them, alas! for ever! in her fright, and overcome by the violence of the wind, she fell into a small pool of water not far from the door—the little girl endeavored in vain to extricate her, but not being able to do so, she crawled back to the house; before assistance, however, could reach Mrs. M., her spirit had taken its flight into another and a better world."

The remains of Mrs. Middleton, together with those of Mrs. Morris, and her son, were entombed last evening in the cemetery of the family of the latter, at the French Calvinistic Church, attended by the weeping relatives of the respective families. Those of M. La Dargene, who perished with them, were interred in the same burying ground.

The body of William Young, a young man about 18 years of age, was cut out of the bottom of one of Mr. Saltus' schrs. ashore on James' Island. The body of a negro man, one of the crew, was taken out at the same time.

The account of the destruction occasioned by this tempest occupies more than three columns in the paper from which we copy: we have room only for the following:

Accounts from James Island, state that the hurricane has been very destructive to the cotton crops on that Island.

In St. Johns, Berkley, many houses were prostrated; and on the plantation of Dr. M. Haig one negro was killed, and another was badly wounded.

A messenger arrived yesterday, from St. James, Santee, who represents the damage to the plantations on that river as immense—many

buildings are blown down, and much rice destroyed, butt in the fields are in the barn-yards.

We have heard of several dwelling and negro houses being blown down in St. Thomas and Christ Church parishes, but of no lives being lost.

Distrressing particulars of this fatal visitation, is hourly crowding upon us. To the South and West, the desolation does not appear to have extended far; but to the North and East, its ravages are extensive indeed.

The city was agitated all yesterday afternoon by a report that the settlements at North Inlet, the summer residence of the inhabitants of Georgetown and its vicinity, had been swept away, and that all the inhabitants, with one exception, had perished. After waiting in breathless anxiety for some hours, a messenger arrived just at dark from Georgetown, with intelligence that two families only had fallen victims, one being that of Robert F. Withers, esq. of which himself and one servant only were saved, having been drifted about all night upon a piece of scantling; the other was that of Dr. Myers, whose house fell and crushed to death all who were within. Mrs. Botsford, the venerable relic of the clergyman of that name, is also stated to have perished.

It is added, that little or no injury was sustained by the gas in Georgetown; some houses were partially unrooted, fences blown down, &c. but no lives lost, to our informant's knowledge.

Letters from St. James', (Santee,) state, that on Murphy's Island, at the entrance of the Santee, the devastation by the storm is great beyond conception—whole plantations have been nearly swept away; and melancholy to relate, 50 negroes have been lost by being drowned or crushed to death by the falling of houses, in Mrs. Hurry's plantation. Mr. Johnson, the overseer, was the only person saved in his family. Miss Sarah Bochet was likewise lost; her body was found next morning on the beach. Mr. John Middleton's dwelling house and both mills are much injured; and nearly all of the negro houses blown down; his overseer's wife and three negroes were drowned in Cedar Island—the overseer was picked up alive in the marsh. Mr. Sheldred's mill has also been destroyed, and every house is more or less injured.

A letter from Mr. Hume's overseer, on Santee-Santee, states, that 23 negroes out of 90 were lost—only three of their bodies had been found—several of the negro houses blown down. It was also reported that gen. Thos. Pinckney's plantation has received great injury, and many of his negroes lost. Messrs. Charles & Thomas Higgins, (between the Sanctees) lost all their slaves, and crop, with the exception of five hands. Mrs. Horr lost 39 slaves and the overseer.

At Capes' Island, the tide rose several feet higher than it had done in any of the gales within the last 20 years.

#### SELECTIONS.

Information of the ratification by France of the treaty lately concluded with her minister here, has already reached this country. The promptitude thus shown by the French government is an agreeable proof of the sincerity of the disposition of the French nation to be on terms of perfect good understanding with the United States. *Nat. Int.*

Court Landros and col. Schmaltz, with their families, have arrived at Hampton Roads in the French corvette Le Tarn, from Rochfort. Court Landros and col. Schmaltz, are charged with special missions from the French to the South American governments. They have in charge also, the commercial treaty between the United States and France as finally ratified by the latter government, and will proceed with it to Washington, from whence they will return, and embark on board the Le Tarn, for the Gulph of Mexico and Lima.

The Charleston City Gazette relates an instance of singular courage, and escape from danger, which occurred at Pine-Hill, on the 14th ult. A little son of Mr. Spratt's, about four years old, whilst playing near the mouth of a well, 37 or 38 feet deep, accidentally slipped and fell into the water; there he remained for some minutes, when a negro girl who was washing near, with a admirable presence of mind, descended by the bucket-rope, and catching the child, she placed him safely in the bucket. She then climbed up by the stones and

carefully drew the fortunate infant to the top of the well, alive and safe.

The following melancholy circumstance occurred lately in the town of Otseee, in the county of Chenango, N. Y. A large number of men were employed in raising a barn; two young men were scuffling, and the neck of one was broken in the affray; in this situation, he was carried before his father, who was holding a corner post of one of the bents—when, dreadful to relate, the father shocked at the horrid spectacle, left his hold, by which means the timbers fell and killed seven men on the spot.

A drove of 300 merino sheep lately passed through the borough of York, Pennsylvania, destined for the state of Ohio. No state in the union is more active in retrieving past errors than Ohio—Her citizens have learnt, that sale and barter, and speculating in bills of credit, without productive labour leads to inevitable bankruptcy.

**Singular Inadvertence.**—We perceive that the governor of South Carolina has issued a warrant for an election of representatives to congress, in two districts, to be held on the second Monday and Tuesday in October next. Now it so happens this year, that the second Tuesday comes before the second Monday. The election will therefore commence on Monday the 14th, and terminate on Tuesday the 8th.

*Boston Galaxy.*

A letter from a gentleman in Pensacola, to his friend in Columbia (S. C.) dated 15th ult. says, "The Yellow Fever which has been raging in this place with unusual violence, has nearly depopulated the city. Not fifty Americans now remain in the place. Those that could fly have gone, the rest are numbered with the dead; many of the Spaniards have shared the same fate; none that have been taken have as yet recovered; it usually carries them off the 5th day, sometimes sooner, and appears to be more malignant than any disease that has heretofore made its appearance in Louisiana. It must stop soon for want of victims."

A fatal disease of a bilious complexion, is said to prevail at St. Louis, (Missouri,) which carries off many of its citizens.—A very short time back there were but two doctors in St. Louis—now there are eighteen who find employment for their professional services.

A counterfeiter, named Abraham I. Fisk, who lived on the Ohio River, has been sentenced to the Calabos in New Orleans, for ten years, for passing counterfeit notes.

**Murder.**—The following circumstances relating to the murder in Allegany county, Md. on the 28th ult. are gathered from an eye witness: It appears that Mr. Dunwoody, the deceased, who had lately emigrated from Ireland, rented a farm in Allegany county; that observing a number of stray horses on the farm (our informant thinks there were four) which had committed some injury by the trespass, he confined them; that a Mr. Cressip, who also lived in the neighbourhood, owned the horses, and sent his son to claim them; that he was met by young Dunwoody, a son of the deceased, who consented, after some altercation, to return three of them; but insisted on retaining the fourth until restitution should be made; that Cressip insisted on this one also being restored, and threatened to shoot him in case of further refusal. Dunwoody still declined giving him up, when Cressip returned home, took his rifle, and proceeded to put his threat in execution. On reaching the place the elder Dunwoody, who had by this time joined his son, ordered him to begone, and advanced with a pitchfork to intimidate him. Cressip fired, and Dunwoody fell dead without speaking a word. Cressip's fortitude instantly forsakes him—he was frantic at what he had done, and called upon the surviving Dunwoody to take immediate revenge by shooting him also.—He yielded without resistance to the persons who had collected, and was led away by them. Passing his father's, he obtained leave to enter the house unattended, for the purpose as he said of changing his clothing. Being thus from his guards, he availed himself of the opportunity and made his escape.

Little Rock, (Arkansas,) August 20<sup>th</sup>. A grand council of the chief warriors, &c. of the Cherokee and Osage Indians, took place at Fort Smith, the beginning of this month, for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace and amity between the two nations. We

are happy to learn, by a gentleman who left there since the council broke up, that an amicable treaty of peace has been the result of the council. Gov. Miller, col. Bearly, U. S. agent of Indian affairs, were present at the council, and assisted in concluding the treaty.—In our next, or soon after, we shall probably be able to give some further particulars of this treaty.

We understand that gen. E. P. Gaines arrived at Fort Smith a few days ago. Maj. Bradford has also arrived.

[Gazette.]

Petersburg, Oct. 4.

**Ferocious attack by Dogs.**—The following particulars have been related to us by a gentleman who was an eye witness of the occurrence. A few evenings since a party amusing themselves at the house of a friend near the western extremity of the corporation, were at a late hour interrupted by the cries of an animal seemingly in the greatest agony of bodily pain. They determined immediately to go to a wood not far distant, from whence the sounds appeared to come. The moans became less frequent and more faint as they proceeded. Upon reaching the spot, they found a fine milk-cow lying upon her back, nearly exhausted as from the effects of a recent struggle, and two large Dogs of the Bull kind, tearing her flesh in a most shocking manner—in short devouring the poor animal alive! The dogs as soon as alarmed made their escape; while the cow was raised from the ground in a state more dead than otherwise. We have frequently heard of the carnivorous propensities of the Bull Dog; but this instance of attack upon one of the largest of our domestic animals for the purpose of satisfying the cravings of hunger, exceeds any example within our recollection.

*Int.*

The AURORA newspaper establishment has been sold by Mr. Duane, its veteran proprietor, to Mr. James Wilson, editor of the Steubenville Herald, who, at a former period, had charge of the Aurora for some time. Mr. Duane, it has been already announced, is about to be absent from the United States. The following extract from his parting address to his delinquent subscribers presents too true a portrait of the negligence with which the just claims of the publishers of newspapers are often treated:—*Nat. Int.*

"There is one subject, which if I were alone concerned, I should scorn to notice on any occasion like the present—I mean the vast amount due to me for value delivered; my duty to others, however, compels me to make an anxious appeal to the justice, and, indeed, to the generosity, of those who are indebted to me—if they had repaid my services with the fidelity with which I am conscious those services were performed, I should not have had occasion to relinquish this paper, (a painful operation,) or to seek, in my sixty-third year, in a foreign clime and new pursuit, the means necessary to the support of a numerous family."

#### MARRIED,

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. John Campbell, Mr. John Wilfong of this place, to Miss Eliza Roberts, daughter of Mr. John Roberts, of this county.

Lately, at the residence of Mrs. Branch, in Franklin county, Gideon Alston, jun. esq. of Warren county, to Miss Eliza Branch, daughter of the above lady, and sister to governor Branch.

#### DIED,

At the seat of Judge Badger, in Warren county, on Sunday the 6th inst. Miss Frances Badger, sister to the Judge.

At Spade Bluff, Arkansas Territory, on Thursday, the 1st of August, after a short illness, col. Mathew Lyon, U. S. Factor for the Cherokee nation on the Arkansas, aged about 76 years.

#### Houses and Lots in Hillsborough, FOR SALE.

DR. O'FARREL will sell all his houses and lots, either in the whole or singly.

Prime Cider by the quart, and domestic Wine equal to any imported.

Also Montanus's Hebrew Bible, and Buxtorf's Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar.

Oct. 16.

40—*if*

#### OFFICIAL LIST

of the FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING of the

HILLSBOROUGH

**MASO. IC LOTTERY,**

Now drawing under the superintendance of the Managers.

(\*) Those numbers without any prime affix, are blanks.

No. 3584, being the last drawn number, is entitled to a stationary prize of

Five Hundred Dollars.

4 77 5 181 258

11 5 109 194 260

37 5 121 198 266 10

67 5 127 5 206 5 294 5

69 145 212 297 5

70 5 155 5 229 5 310 5

76 5 162 5 241 5 324 5

625	1723	9819	5	3863
327	5	1739	50	3868
334	1747	5	2840	3875
338	1752	5	2851	3881
347	1782	5	2855	3902
352	5	1787	5	2862
355	1788	5	2875	3953
359	5	1798	5	2883
366	5	1799	5	2890
369	5	1808		2902
381	5	1812		2905
391	5	1832		2905
411	1864		2924	2997
416	5	1875	5	2996
419	5	1877		4010
426	1879		2929	5
429	5	1890		4021
436	1931	5	2935	4033
442	1932	5	2938	4038
452	1933	5	2949	4042
464	1940	5	2953	4068
465	5	1972		4087
466	1976	5	2958	4087
469	5	1979	5	2959
480	1987	5	2964	4100
486	50	1999		4102
498	5	2002		4108
499	2021	5	2977	4113
500	10	2042		4135
503	2082</			

## THE WILDERNESS.

By SLEEK OSBORN.

There is a wilderness more dark  
Than groves of fir on Huron's shore,  
And in that dreary region—dark!  
What serpents hiss, what monsters roar.  
  
Tis not on the untraversed isles  
Or vast Superior's stormy lake,  
Where social comfort never smiles,  
Nor sun-beams pierce that tangled bough.  
  
Nor is it in the deepest shade  
Of India's tiger-hunted wood,  
Nor western forest unsurveyed,  
Where crouching panthers lurk for blood.  
  
It is the dark uncultured soul,  
By education unreined,  
When hissing malice—vices foul,  
And all the hateful passions prowl.  
The frightful WILDERNESS OF MIND.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

## APPRENTICES.

When we speak of apprentices, it ought not to be forgotten, that a great and important duty devolves upon their masters. Boys frequently deprived of their parents by death, are bound by indentures, to those who have undertaken to supply the place of their parents. Many do not conceive the force of this obligation; they are satisfied with teaching apprentices the rudiments of their trade, or occupation, and as soon as they become serviceable, with monopolizing their labour, and suffering every other consideration and duty, to remain at loose ends, uncherished, unpatronized and unfostered, more especially their obligations to God, and to their fellow men. Satisfied that they remain at their posts during the hours devoted to labour, they abandon them to their own guidance afterwards. Sunday of course, becomes an holiday, a day of recreation from labour; when these boys meet, congregate and carouse that time away, in which our temples are resounding with the praises of our Creator. Thus, early habits of impiety and vice, and contempt of holy institutions, are formed in their youthful bosoms; and let it be deeply remembered, that when once the Deity is despised, man ceases to be an object of reverence and regard; this is the stepping stone to every crime that blackens the criminal calendar, from the petty pick pocket, to the man-monster that robs and murders on the highway, and repays the penalty of his crime by the halter. It ought to be impressed in burning characters, on the heart of every master, that the law has appointed him the legal parent of these poor, friendless and unprotected orphans. The morals of the child are placed under his custody, and guidance. He is bound to teach him the road to heaven, as much as the road to professional eminence. But what would be the condition of the rising race, if parents paid no more regard to the morals and manners, and religious habits of their children, than masters usually do to their apprentices? The social chain would be broken—there would be an end of confidence between man and man, and our criminal catalogue would exhibit the melancholy proof of the pernicious consequences of parental indulgence. The master himself, before the legal time of servitude has expired, is made to suffer from the habits of the boy. Condemned to drudge for a stated period, and brought up in habitual neglect, and contempt of the all seeing eye of his Maker, sensible of no moral restraint, and apprehending nothing but detection from man, he indulges the vicious propensities of nature, squanders, wastes or perhaps embezzles the property of his master, and resorts to falsehood and hypocrisy to screen the deed. Detected finally, he is dismissed from the roof of his master, with scorn and contempt, advertised as a thief, or a runaway, in the public papers, and at his first appearance on the public stage, is branded with a crime. How is this wonderful and mysterious change brought about?—The boy when he passed under the parental care of his master, came with a character uncontaminated by blotches so foul and polluting. He was a stranger to the world, and its temptations—he entered into the presence of his master for the first time, with the blush of youthful modesty upon his cheek; he has been turned out an hardened and confirmed criminal, capable of brow-beating a court of justice. The master will say in the honest simplicity of his heart, I never taught the child his vicious habits, they are the harvest, the productions of a mind radically and incurably bent on iniquity. Alas! how short does this answer fall of a master's duty! He has not, it is true, sown the evil seeds;

but he has suffered them to grow, in other words he has never weeded them out. The child has been at all hours but those devoted to labor, his own master—his passions have formed his jaw, and nothing but personal incompetency has prevented their indulgence. When we see so many yawning chasms of iniquity, both above ground and under ground, for the devotees of idleness to assemble, and become hardened to vice; so many places where spirituous poisons are sold, and distributed at a price so cheap; when we further consider that such temporary insanity leads to the perpetration of every thing else that is monstrous and abominable; when we connect this startling fact with the negligence and indifference, on the part of masters, to suffer their apprentices to run at large; what can be expected from appearances so ominous and alarming! We know how flippantly we may be charged with religious cant; but we are prepared for such rebuffs. The case comes home to every bosom with uncommon emphasis. Not only the master, but every tenant of God's earth has an interest, an immediate personal direct self interest in the welfare of the rising race. Those whose heads begin to show the white blossoms of the tomb—limping and decrepid old age, and active and buoyant youth, female virtue in all its loveliness and beauty—parents and children, brothers and sisters, husbands and wives, nay, even the infant that pillows its innocent and unconscious cheek on the maternal bosom, have all, yes every individual, a deep interest in the welfare of the rising generation.

From the New York Statesman.

## SQUIRREL HUNTING.

We have copied an article from an Ohio paper, containing an account of a grand hunting match, for the purpose of killing squirrels and other small game. It appears from the return of killed and wounded, in this grand conflict, that about 20,000 of these animals fell victims to the onrushing rifles of the west. Similar reports of such rural feasts are almost daily seen going the rounds of our papers. It is not from the wish to abridge the number of rustic amusements, or from a morbid sensibility and squeamish notions of humanity, that we suggest, whether the character of rural pleasures could not be so changed, as not to require such a sacrifice of animal life.

On this subject, we cannot forbear to quote a passage from our valuable correspondent, in his letters from England. In number XIV. he remarks, "in New York, and all the New England states, it is customary once or twice every year, to proclaim in many towns, a general crusade against all the birds and wild animals of the country. The young men are arranged in opposite parties, to hunt a day, or several days, according to mutual agreement, and collect the trophies of their success, when the victorious party is treated with a supper, at the expense of the other. In this indiscriminate slaughter, most of the small birds and quadrupeds are included. The woodpecker, the crow blackbird, and the common crow, are always designated as fair game, and are hunted with unrelenting perseverance. As the custom of destroying the small birds and animals, must, in all human probability, continue, our forests and fields, I fear, will continue to have a gloomy and solitary appearance, compared with those of England. Birds of passage are less valuable than such as remain in a country; but even these return several seasons, and generation after generation, to the spot where they have been hospitably protected."

It will be seen by the foregoing extract, that our correspondent, with much taste and delicacy of feeling, ascribes the solitude and gloom of our forests, when compared with those of England, to the almost perpetual warfare, which is waged upon animated nature; from the buffalo and eagle, down to the dormouse and hummingbird. We would not be understood as censuring this custom, because we believe from our own experience in boyhood, that it is done without reflection. To the whole squirrel family in particular, our countrymen appear to entertain a settled and deadly hostility, although this animal is comparatively harmless, and his presence gives life and cheerfulness to our woods. We never see one of this sprightly and animated race, enjoying the pleasures of the forest, during his brief and little being, leaping from rock to rock, and from limb to limb;

without calling to mind a couplet in a beautiful canzonet of a modern poet:

"The squirrel hops from tree to tree,  
And shells his nuts at liberty."

The same rural image appears to have presented itself frequently to the inhabitants of Ohio, where these animals are so numerous and tame, as to play about the streets with children. The latest advices from that state add, that a jolly-looking, whisker-faced squirrel, "clad in russet gray," was seen winning his way, with a lofty and blithesome step, towards the Public Square in Wooster; and that in the same village, a partridge actually took a seat in the gallery of a church during service, mingling his notes with the responses of the congregation.

Unfortunately the same account, which was put into our hands since this vindication of the rights and immunities of squirrels was commenced, states that the depredations of these animals are more serious, than comports with our ideas of humanity towards them. It is said they have in some sections of the country laid waste whole fields of corn, and the farmers have turned in their hogs to pick up the gleanings of ruined crops. In such cases, the language of our declaration of independence must be applied, and the tenants of the forest must be held, like the rest of the world, "enemies in war, in peace friends." We conclude with the rule laid down by the humane Cowper, as it regards our treatment of animals:

"A necessary act incurs no blame.  
Not so, when held within their proper bounds,  
And guiltless of offence they range the air,  
Or take their pastime in the spacious field.  
There they are privileged. And he that hunts  
Or harms them there, is guilty of a wrong;  
Disturbs th' economy of nature's realm,  
Who, when she form'd, design'd them an  
abode."

The sum is this; if man's convenience, health, or safety, interfere, his rights and claims are paramount, and must extinguish theirs. Else they are all—the meanest things that are, as free to live and to enjoy that life, as God was free to form them at the first, Who, in his sovereign wisdom, made them all."

## OUR ANCESTORS IDOLATORS.

Our ancestors on the island of Great Britain worshipped idols, and even sacrificed their sons and daughters. They had not heard the name of Jesus, and lived and died as pagans now do, without hope. No Christian church was found in any of their cities and villages. They had no Christian ministry. The cruel Druids were their priests, and they revered no God but the sun, moon, or some hideous image. To the savage rites of the druidical worship succeeded other abominable idolatries.—Temples were now erected to their numerous deities. "In Scotland stood the temple of Mars; in Cornwall the temple of Mercury; in Bangor the temple of Minerva; at Maidon the temple of Victoria; at Bath the temple of Apollo; at Leicester the temple of Janus; at York, where St. Peter's church now stands, the temple of Bellona; in London, on the site of St. Peter's cathedral, the temple of Diana; at Westminster, where the Abbey rears its venerable pile, the temple of Apollo."

What put in train that course of events which has shed such a flood of light on their posterity—so changed the state of things? The answer is plain, but true: It was the patient and persevering labours of Missionaries.

Freely ye have received, freely give.

## CHURCH-YARD REFLECTION.

Among the scenes which diffuse through the contemplative mind a pleasing melancholy, there is none which awakens a deeper interest than a village church yard. The poet and the Christian, though in different ways, feel its influence, and surrender themselves to its power. To the one it presents the long roll of years gone by. "The dead, both small and great," stand before him, invested with the charm of ideal existence, and all incidents in the brief tale of human life, from the cradle to the tomb, crowd upon his imagination. He luxuriates in the past. The other looks upon the scene with emotions inspired by a nobler philanthropy. To him it breathes of hope. He feels the dust of departed worth and goodness moving beneath his feet. The solemn and appalling images, rising from the tomb, in passing through his vision, are moulded, softened, and beautified into forms of surpassing loveliness and glory. Death and life appear to be mysteriously consorted, and each green hillock speaks to his heart, with all the thrilling tender-

ness of the best affections that proceed from their conjunction. While surveying the hallowed receptacle of company weary pilgrims, he is delightedly conscious that they are conveyed by the "wings of motherly humanity," and that her children thus gathered within her tender shade, will one day emerge in all the undecaying vigour of deathless immortal

From the American (Del.) Watchman.

## SPITTING.

This habit is sometimes the result of disease, but more frequently the consequence of neglect in early education, or coarseness of mind. My brother George, indulging himself in the fashionable practice of cigar smoking, began to spit about the house. As soon as my mother observed it, she remarked to him: "My dear George, I have had much experience in the world, and I have always perceived that those persons who allowed themselves to get into indecent and dirty practices, very soon fell away from mental purity; and if you cannot smoke without spitting about the house, I entreat you to banish the cigar." George felt the full force of the rebuke—the cigar vanished, and no more filthy spitting was seen.

Some persons, who think themselves gentlemen, need a rebuke more severe than George received.—I endeavour to keep my house neat and clean—but while two of my gentlemen visitors continue their bad habits, I shall not succeed. One of them frequently spits on my carpet; and the other, in less than an hour, will make a shop floor a disgusting scene.

## A FEMALE.

JOHN HANCOCK.

During the siege of Boston, general Washington consulted congress upon the propriety of bombarding the town of Boston. Mr. Hancock was then president of congress. After general Washington's letter was read, a solemn silence ensued. This was broken by a member making a motion that the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole in order that Mr. Hancock might give his opinion upon the important subject, as he was deeply interested from having all his estate in Boston. After he left the chair, he addressed the chairman of the committee of the whole in the following words: It is true, Sir, nearly all the property I have in the world is in the town of Boston; but if the expulsion of the British army from it, and the liberties of our country require their being burnt to ashes—use the order for that purpose immediately!"

## Artifice of a South American Indian.

A Spanish traveller met an Indian in the middle of a desert; they were both on horseback. The Spaniard, who feared that his horse would not hold out to the end of his journey, because he was none of the best, asked the Indian who had a young and strong one, to make an exchange, but he refused. The Spaniard, upon this, quarrelled with him; in short, they came to blows, and the aggressor, being well armed, easily seized the horse he desired, and continued his journey. The Indian followed him as far as the nearest city, and then went and complained to the judge. The Spaniard was obliged to appear, and bring the horse with him; he treated the Indian as a cheat, affirming that the horse belonged to him, and that he had raised it from a colt. There were no proofs to the contrary; and the judge, undetermined, was going to dismiss the pleaders from the court, when the Indian cried out "The horse is mine, and I'll prove it!" He immediately took off his mantle, and with it quickly covered the head of the animal; then addressing himself to the judge—"Since this man," said he, "affirms that he has bred the horse, command him to tell, of which of his two eyes he is blind." The Spaniard, who would not seem to hesitate, instantly answered, "Of the right eye." "He is neither blind," said the Indian, "of the right eye nor of the left." The judge, convinced by proof so ingenious and decisive, decreed him the horse, and the Spaniard was punished as a robber.

## CURING A HYPOCHONDRIAC.

A gentleman who had for a long time fancied himself dying of a liver complaint, was advised by Dr. Crawford of Baltimore, to make an excursion into the state of Ohio. After travelling about three months, he returned home, apparently in good health; but, upon receiving informa-

tion of the death of a twin brother who had actually died of a schirrhous liver, he immediately staggered, and falling down, cried out that he was dead, and had, as he always expected, died of a liver complaint. Dr. Crawford being sent for, immediately attended, and, on being informed of the notion which had seized the hypochondriac, immediately exclaimed, "O yes the gentleman is certainly dead, and it is more than probable his liver was the death of him. However, to ascertain the fact, I will hasten to cut him open before putrefaction takes place." He called for a carving knife, and whetting it as a butcher would to open a calf, he stepped up to him, and began to open his waistcoat. The hypochondriac became so horribly frightened, that he leaped up with the agility of a rabbit, and crying out "Murder! Murder!" ran off with a speed that would have defied a score of doctors to catch him.—After running a considerable distance, until he was almost exhausted, he halted, and not finding the doctor at his heels, soon became composed. From that period, this gentleman was never known to complain of his liver; nor had he for more than twenty years afterwards, any symptoms of this disease.

## THEATRICAL ANECDOTE.

On the first night of Cooper's performance on the Cincinnati boards, a circumstance happened which should not be lost to the world:

"Othello" was the play. The fame of the great tragedian had drawn a crowded audience composed of every description of persons, and among the rest a country lass of sixteen whom (not knowing her real name) we will call Peggy. Peggy had never before seen the inside of a play house. She entered at the time Othello was making his defence before the Duke and Senate of Venice; the audience was unusually attentive to the play, and Peggy was permitted to walk in the lobby until she arrived at the door of the stage box, when a gentleman handed her in without withdrawing his eyes from the distinguished performer, and her beau, a country boy, was obliged to remain in the lobby. Miss Peggy stared about for a moment as if doubting whether she was in the proper place, till casting her eyes on the stage, she observed several chairs unoccupied; it is probable this circumstance alone would not have induced her to take the step she did—but she observed the people on the stage appeared more at their ease than those among whom she was standing, and with much more sociability—and as fate would have it, just at that moment, Othello, looking nearly towards the place where she was situated, exclaimed "Here comes the lady." The Senators half rose, in expectation of seeing the "gentle Desdemona," and Othello advanced two steps to meet her—when lo! the maiden from the country stepped from the box plump on the stage, and advanced towards the expecting Moor! It is impossible to give any idea of the confusion that followed. The audience clapped and cheered—the Duke and Senators forgot their dignity—the girl was ready to sink with consternation—even Cooper himself could not help joining in the general mirth; the uproar lasted for several minutes, until the gentleman who had handed her into the box, helped the blushing girl out of her unpleasant situation.

It was agreed on all hands, that a lady never made her debut on the stage with more eclat than Miss Peggy.

From a London Paper.

"None so deaf as them that won't hear."

At York assizes on Monday, as soon as the lord chief justice had taken his seat, the names of the jurors were called over, and several certificates of ill health, &c. were produced to account for the absence of some. One was produced by a juryman himself; stating his extreme deafness as a cause for being excused serving, when the following scene took place between the lord chief justice and the juryman:

The lord chief justice—(in a loud voice)—How old are you, my good man? No answer.

The lord chief justice—(in a louder tone)—How old are you? No answer.

The lord chief justice—(still louder)—How old are you? No answer.

The lord chief justice—(in a very low tone)—Well you are excused serving, can you hear that? Answer, Yes; and he immediately left the court amidst a loud roar of laughter.